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REVIEW OF HISTORICAL STAGES OF MICROHYDRONYMY DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

Ключевые слова: ономастика, гидронимия, гидроним, микрогидроним, топоним.

Быцко Наталия, Лапа Галина. Обзор исторических этапов развития микрогидронимии Украины

Гидронимы являются одной из составляющей частей ономастической терминосистемы, которая отличается своей архаичностью, и принадлежат к древним языковым памятникам. Архаичность гидронимов отражает важную базу для реконструкции древних этнолингвистических процессов определённого региона. Названия водных артерий сохраняются веками и отличаются интересной этимологией, которая свидетельствует об исторических фактах, как самих названий, так и людей, которые называли эти объекты, о миграции и контактах народов, которые заселяли определённую территорию возле водного объекта. Таким образом, сегодня актуально возникает вопрос фиксации этих названий потому, что в процессе исторического развития они часто изменяют свою форму и вытесняются другими названиями или исчезают полностью. В статье осуществлен анализ исторического развития украинской гидронимии как комплексной науки.

The historical past of the people is reflected in the proper geographical names, and various important information, which is rather often not testified with archeological monuments and written documents is accumulated. Hydronyms together with microtoponyms, oikonims, omonyms and other classes and categories of toponyms are in the center of researchers' attention for a long time, because they are a valuable source to get acquainted with history of the people, cultural heritage of our language.

Topicality of our research is conditioned by urgent tasks which the Ukrainian onomastic science faces today where the leading place belongs to the problem of microtoponymy analysis as a particular linguistic layer, in which Proslavonic vocabulary relic are preserved and mental regional specific characteristics in the world outlooks of people in nomination process of geographical objects of different kind, specifically (toponyms, oronyms, hydronyms), is imprinted. Special attention is paid by the researchers to hydronyms which belong to the ancient lingual monuments and preserve various archaic elements. Hydronyms (names of water subjects) are one of the

“sectors” of onomastic space of the Ukrainian language, which side by side with other “names-sectors” enter the common onomastic terminological system, which in its turn, is a constituent part of the scientific terminology. Thus, purpose of the article is to single out the main historical stages of the microhydronymy development of Ukraine in onomastic spaciousness as a complex science.

Statement of fundamental material. The Ukrainian scientific terminology has an old history, which begins at times of Kiyev-Mogylanska academy, namely the second half of XVII – the beginning of XVIII century, but lexicographic processing of the Ukrainian scientific terminology arises only in the middle of XIX century, 1851-1852, when the world saw the first dictionaries of scientific terms in Galicia (“German-Ukrainian dictionaries of juridical-political terminology” by Ja. Golovatsky, G. Shashkevych, Ju. Vyslobotsky and “Dictionary of botanical names” by J. Gavryshkevych).

If to appeal to historical development of the Ukrainian microhydronymy, as a constituent part of hydronymy, it is necessary to certify that its development as a complex science began at the

end of fifties of XX century. Exactly this time in Moscow (1958) and Sofia (1963) the IV-th and V-th International congresses of specialists of the Slavs where held, conference in onomastics questions was held in Budapest (1958), International conference in onomastics started in Krakov (1959). Complex investigation of proper names in our state began on the 1st Republican meeting as to of on the questions of toponymy and onomastics (Kyiv, 1959). Questions concerning classification of toponyms and hydronyms, toponimic word-building were actively considered on these respectful forums that enabled to raise hydronymy on a high level of development. The obtained conclusions and results found their reflection in valuable, to our mind, works of that time, namely: I. Muromtseva. "Word-building types of hydronyms (basin of the Siversky Donets)" (1966); O. Stryshak "Names of the rivers of Zaporizhzhia and Hersonshchyna" (1967) and "Names of Poltavshchyna rivers" (1969); A Korepanova "Word-building types of hydronyms of Nyzhnya Desna" (1969); Ye. Otina "Hydronymy of Eastern Ukraine" (1977); I. Zhelezniak, A. Korepanova, L. Masenko, Ye. Otina and others "Dictionary of hydronyms of Ukraine" (1977); L. Masenko "Hydronymy of Eastern Podillia" (1979), Z. Franko "Grammatical building of the Ukrainian hydronyms" (1979).

It should be noted, that just this time (sixties-eighties) relations of the Ukrainian hydronymy with other languages are intensively studied.⁶ In 1966 under editorship by V. Nimchuk the world saw the project "Ukrainian onomastic terminology", which has been published in the Institute of Linguistics of Ukraine named after O. Potebina under the rubric "Reports of the Ukrainian onomastic commission". This project for the first time raises the problems concerning onomastic terminology and numbers about 100 Ukrainian onomastic terms, that were corresponding to general Slavonic onomastic terminology, suggested by Czech onomast Ya. Sloboda³.

Till sixties the studying of microhydronyms, in particular the names of non-running waters was not practically carried out. Even during IV and V onomastic conferences in Odesa (1969) and Zaporizhzhia (1975) the questions pertaining to microhydronimic subjects, specifically limnonims studying, were not considered, though scientists had already had a certain experience and some practice in collection of microhydronimic material from certain regions. So the above mentioned Y. Muromtsev published investigations in regard to microhydronyms of Siversky Donets basin in the collection "Territorial dialects and proper names"

(K., 1965). In 1968 the scientist defends a candidate thesis on the subject "Semantico-structural types of hydronyms of the basin of Siversky Donets".

In 1966 the researcher of hydronymy A. Korepanova published the article "Topo- and hydronymic types pluralia tantum of Desna basin" (within the boundaries), in which she had analyzed in detail the Ukrainian microhydronyms of Desna basin with suffix -sk- (-ськ-). The collected material mostly concerned limnonyms and helonyms. Later on the article "Toponyms, formed according to semantically common forming basis" was published by the scientist in the collection "Questions of modern onomastics" (1976). A. Korepanova summarised her own investigations in monographic work "World-formative types of hydronyms of Nyzhnia Desna basin" (1967), where the author had analyzed word-formation of microhydronyms in comparison with word-formation of appellatives, hydronyms, oikonyms of the territory of Ukraine and other Slav territories. Cartographic method was used to illustrate spreading of those or other word-formative types of hydronyms. The collected names of lakes, bogs, ponds, wells etc. were submitted in the form of inversion dictionary of hydronyms. The problems in studying microhydronyms were intensively raised in sixties during the period of active work of the Ukrainian onomastic commission. This time O. Stryzhak presented his own research works ("Names of Poltavshchyna rivers" and "Names of Zaporizhzhia and Hersonshchyna rivers" mentioned above).

In 1969 the scientist Y. Shvets published his work of a local historical character "Blue Pearls of Ukraine" where he analyzed about 20 thousand of names of reservoirs of the lake type of Ukraine, showed peculiarities of their location, geological signs, economic and health-improving indications¹². This work is valuable by the list of limnonyms presented in it.

Investigations carried out by K. Tsiluiko in the content of consideration of hydronyms of Samara river basin were a certain interest too. The author published the results in his work "Word-formative types of hydronyms of Samara river basin" (1962). At the same time the scientist created the programme for collecting materials for studying toponyms ("Programme of collecting material for studying toponyms of Ukraine" which was published in 1962). In his work K. Tsiluiko proves that studying proper geographical names will promote the research of the important phenomena in the history of the Ukrainian state, enable to trace the processes of the development of modern

Ukrainian language, and use of the names of geographical objects will promote mapping accelerate literature. For all this, the author shows the importance of the questionnaire prepared by him for collection of the names of small geographical objects. The researcher pays special attention to dialect character of the names of geographic objects (pronunciation, stress), draws attentive to the popular etymology of the proper names, demographic indicators of antroponymic basis, etc. This work created new underground for further detailed studying of toponymic and hydronymic cadaster of the country.

Hydronymic names of the western regions of the southern-eastern part of Ukraine are analyzed by O. Trubachov. The Monograph of the scientist "Names of the rivers of the right-bank of Ukraine", in which the author presented 5200 units of the investigated hydronyms in "The reverse (opposite) dictionary of hydronyms", appeared in Moscow.

In seventies studying of microhydronyms of Ukraine was of intermediate character. In 1971 in Kyiv at the 3rd Republican onomastic (hydronymic) conference, devoted to the investigation of microhydronymic objects, I. Sukhomlin and V. Gorpynych presented their reports "About systems of names of the lakes of Samara basin" and "Word-formative tendencies in microhydronomy development of Sumschyna"⁴.

At this time the works "Microhydronymy of the village Polianetsky, Savransky district of Odessa region" by O.Grygoruk and "Mictotoponymy of the village Ploskaya in Odeshchyna" by V.Cheemak where the authors used the main principles of microtoponyms distribution into vid-antroponymic and topographical. Some micro-units were considered according to their belonging to the parts of speech and word-formative types. In this connection great attention was paid to etymology and semantics of formative basis in names of geographical objects.

Ya Pura in his scientific work "Rovenshchyna microtoponymy from hydroterms" analyzed the names of small, in size, geographical objects. The author characterized specific microtoponyms for the region under study against a background of generally used. Rare hydroterms were collected and reconstructed in this work which in due course appeared in monography "Origin of the names of Territorial microobjects of Rovenshchyna" (1990). The scientist united the names into groups as to designation of small water objects, dwelling units, plots of land, relief indicators, etc. Ya. Pura compiled a dictionary of microtoponyms with pretoponymic semantics of names showing, thus, such specific characteristics of microtoponyms as

closeness to apelyativs, originality of derivational system.

To the regional investigations of that time the scientific investigations "Geographical terminology of Chernigivske-Sumske Polissia" by Ye. Cherpanova, "Hydronyms of Ukraine as a source of reserving some geographical terms" by I. Zhelezniak, "Hydronymy of Vinnychyna" by V. Gorbachuk, "Ukrainian names of hydroconstructions in comparison with the Russian ones" may be referred to the regional investigations of that time".

In 1978 in Moscow in the collection "Onomastics. Problems and methods" review of publications in hydronymy in Ukraine for 1970-1977 was made by P. Ageyeva as well as the analysis of the work of the IIIrd Republican onomastic (hydronymic) conference which was held in Kyiv that gave possibility to single out theoretical and scientific acquisitions in the field of studying hydronymy of Ukraine and describe the state and perspectives of the Ukrainian onomastics.

In 1980 the subject of generalisation of onomastic achievements in Ukraine was continued by O. Stryshak in his article "The state and perspectives of onomastics development of Ukraine; included into the collection "Perspectives of the development of Slovonon onomastics", where the author analyzed the state of onomastic achievements in Ukraine in the fifties. It should be mentioned that during the period of the eighties concrete areal research works in the field of studying names of microhydroobjects of Ukraine have not been carried out. However, separate microhydronyms were included to the sphere of complex toponymic investigations: I. Zhelezniak "Ros and ethnolinguistic processes of Srednionaddnypriansk Pravoberezhzhia" and "Hydronymy of Ukraine in its Interdialect Communications"¹⁷, where the names of hydrographic objects from the point of view of ethnic migrations, in interlinguistic and interdialect contacts and correlations were considered.

In his monograph "Names of the rivers of Nyzhnia Pravoberezhna Naddnyprianshchyna" O.Karpenko analyzed the principles of hydronymic nomination from a position of population migration, that enabled to retrace settling of the Slavonic people in the south of Ukraine, and genetic specific characteristics of the names of hydroobjects were also considered¹⁷.

A notable onomastic event of the eighties was the meeting of scientists-linguists in Zaporizhzhia where the questions concerning insufficiency of studying microhydronymic areal of Ukraine were elucidated, and in this connection special resolution as to the necessity of collecting and stu-

dying names of stagnant hydroobjects was adopted.

In the nineties XX century intensive development of the Ukrainian onomastic science is observed. S. Pantago in her scientific work "Some peculiarities of microtoponymy of Ternopilshchyna" (1990) explored microtoponymy of Ternopilshchyna. The author retraced specific characteristics of microtoponyms, having concentrated her attention on the group of names, in which nominating processes depend on natural-geographical terminological system. The researcher analyzed the names as to designation of low and heightened territories, retraced zoological and phitologic names, on the basis of which he came to the conclusion, that microtoponyms with initial landscape semantics dominated on the territory of Ternopilshchyna.

Special investigations of microhydroobjects of certain regions continue to be developed.

In 1991 N. Pavlykivska defended her thesis "Lexicosemantical analysis of Podillia microhydronyms" in which the author had analyzed approximately 3000 names of microhydroobjects of Vinnytsia and partially Khmelnytsk oblasts¹⁰.

Scientifically-grounded observations in the investigation of hydronymy of Ukraine are elucidated in V. Shulgach's: "Hydronymy of Styр basin (1993) and proslavonic hydronymic fund (reconstruction fragment)" (1998) in which the author considered hydronymy of different chronological layers using comparative material based on at most possible number of linguistic and non-linguistic sources and also introduced new virtual material into scientific world.

In 1996 in his scientific creation "Autochthonic hydronyms of Serednio Dnipro-Buzky mezhyrichchia" V. Luchyk carried out ethmological analysis of names of the regional water objects from the position of stratygraphic method.

The nineties are also characterized by using the newest methods of investigation in the field of onomastic science. Firstly, in 1998 systemic synchronic-diachronic analysis of hydronymic objects of the Western Podillia was realized by the scientist of Chernivtsi National University Ya. Redkva in dissertation "Hydronymy of Western Podillia", where imprints in hydronymy of interlinguistic and interethnic Ukrainian – Polish ties were represented¹¹.

S. Verbych in the work "Hydronymy of Verkhniі Dnistr" (1999) expressed an idea as to organic connection of the system of hydronyms with archaic Slavonic hydronymy of Pravo-berezhzhia of Ukraine and the whole Slaviya¹⁵.

Complex analysis of hydronyms of the Stryi basin was carried out by M. Matiiv in dissertation work "Hydronymy of Stryi basin", that enabled to reveal the sources of formation of these names and specific characteristics of basic vocabulary in toponimoformative process⁹.

The territory of Bukovinian land did not left apart of hydronimic investigations. Dissertation investigation "Hydronymy of Bukovyna" carried out by L. Kostyk embraced 1500 names of stagnant waters of the Cernivtsi oblast and separate villages of Suchava povit of Romania territory. On the basis of the collected material a candidate for the degree carried out linguistic analysis of not well investigated regional microtoponymy of Bukovyna. It enabled to reproduce paradigms of word-formative-structural hydronymic types in the content of general word-formative hydronimic system⁷.

Valuable and interesting material has been collected and fixed by I. M. Zhelezniak and O. P. Karpenko in "Dictionary of microhydronyms of Ukraine", which appeared in Kyiv (2004). The authors using a complex method have analyzed microhydronyms of Volyn, Zhytomyrshchyna, Zaporizhzhia, Kyivshchyna, Kirovogradshchyna, Poltavshchyna and Cherkashchyna¹⁶.

Having carried out detailed investigation and compilation of microtoponimic and microhydronymic names of the land's objects of the north-west region of Ukraine, G. L. Arkushin published "Dictionary of microtoponyms and microhydronyms of the north-west Ukraine and adjacent lands" in 2006.

T.O. Gavrylova, Z.M. Denysenko in their work "Dictionary of microtoponymy of Cherkashchyna" represented national interpretation of the origin of local geographical names of Cherkashchyna. The dictionary contains 3525 microtoponyms, fixed by words of inhabitants of about two hundred of settlements of the mentioned region of Ukraine.

The monograph of N. Sokil is the first complex investigation of microtoponyms of Skolivshchyna in which the main attention was concentrated on elucidation of semantics of formative bases, word-formative-structural peculiarities and historical succession of microtoponyms fixed by the author¹.

The above mentioned dictionaries, beyond doubt, will promote the activity of areal and structural-word-formative study of the names of Ukrainian microobjects. They are also a reliable, strong basis for compiling "Onomastic atlas of Ukraine" and "General Slavonic onomastic atlas".

Onomastic scientific forums: All Ukrainian VI and VII onomastic conferences which were held

in Odesa (1990); Scientific seminar in onomastics "Foreign elements in onomastics of Ukraine" (Kyiv, 2001); XII All-Ukrainian onomastic conference "Onomastics of Ukraine in common to Slavonic people content" (Chernivtsi, 2007) reviewed scientific-theoretical and practical achievements of hydronymic investigations in Ukraine and enabled to outline the range of those perspective tendencies at which modern onomastic science is working now.

The beginning of the XX century became a certain chronologic Rubicon to sum up and outline ways of further development. The topical task the Ukrainian onomastic science faces today is the problem of ethnogenesis and pro-motherland of the Slavonic peoples. The edition of the two-volume encyclopedia "Slavonic onomastics" which was published in Poland 2002-2003 edited by Ye. Zhetelska Feleshko and A. Tseslikova and partnership of Ye. Duma.¹³ Became an outstanding event in the world of onomastic source the leading onomasts of our state: corresponding member of NASU, professor Yu.O. Karpenko, professors P.P. Chuchka and V.V. Luchyk took part in preparation of this important onomastic source.

In 2004 under the heading "Hydronymy of Slovakia" in Trnavsky university Slovak scientist Yurii Gladky, who had put in order and analyzed 850 hydronymic objects, published his hydronymic investigations in the form of dictionary "Hydronymia povodia Nitry"⁵.

The scientists Milan Maitan and Kazymyr Rimuta published their interesting monograph "Hydronymia povodia Oravy in 2006 in which they analyzed in detail streams, channels and stagnant waters of Orava river (in Slovachchyna and Polishcha)⁸.

In spite of significant achievements in the solution of this topical issue, its solution doesn't require significant theoretical investigations and practical study of linguistic material of separate areals of toponyms in the limits of onomastic systems.

Due to it studying hydronymic vocabulary of certain unexplored areals of Ukraine with their further inclusion into all-slavonic onomastic space occupies the first place.

Conclusions. Scientific studying of hydronymic cadaster demands the improvement of theoretical basis of such investigations, creation of general theoretical basis: it is necessary to unify classification of microtoponyms, improve criteria and fundamentals of factual material, etc. Gap of modern microhydronymy is the absence of criteria of differential types of troponymic, oikonimic microhydronyms. Besides, there is ethmological

variety in works of different scientists considering microhydronyms separately from the results of adequate investigation of microhydronymic material of the same type.

Perspectives. For the last years scientific onomastic forums, where the condition and perspectives of the Ukrainian onomastics in common Slavonic content are considered and summarized occur often and often, generalized research editions appear making possible to draw the conclusion that the present level of the Ukrainian onomastic science, which is rather high against Slavonic background became the consequence of its intensive development during one half of the last century.

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Наталія БИЦКО, Галина ЛАПА. ОГЛЯД ІСТОРИЧНИХ ЕТАПІВ РОЗВИТКУ МІКРОГІДРОНІМІЇ УКРАЇНИ

Гідронімія є однією зі складових частин ономастичної терміносистеми, яка відрізняється своєю архаїчністю і належить до найдавніших мовних пам'яток. Архаїчність гідронімів є важливою базою для реконструкції давніх етнолінгвістичних процесів певного регіо-

ну. Назви водних артерій зберігаються віками і відзначаються цікавою етимологією, яка свідчить про минуле як самих назв, так і тих людей, які саме і назвали ці об'єкти, про міграції та контакти народів, що заселяли певну територію біля водного об'єкту. Отже, сьогодні актуально постає питання фіксації цих назв тому, що в процесі історичного розвитку вони часто змінюють свою форму і витісняються іншими назвами або зникають взагалі. У статті проведений аналіз історичного розвитку української гідронімії як комплексної науки. Прогалиною сучасної мікрогідронімії є відсутність критеріїв диференціації відантропонімних, відойконімних та відапелятивних мікрогідронімів. До того ж існує етимологічний різнобій у працях різних учених, що розглядають мікрогідроніми ізольовано від результатів дослідження адекватного або ж однотипного мікрогідронімного матеріалу. Незважаючи на значні успіхи у вирішенні цього проблемного питання, його розв'язання ще потребує значних теоретичних розвідок і практичного дослідження мовного матеріалу окремих ареалів топонімів у межах ономастичних систем. Через те на перші позиції виступає вивчення гідронімної лексики окремих недосліджених ареалів України з їхнім подальшим залученням у всеслов'янський ономастичний простір. Наукове вивчення гідронімного кадастру вимагає удосконалення теоретичної основи таких досліджень, створення для них загальнотеоретичної бази: необхідно уніфікувати класифікацію мікротопонімів, удосконалити критерії та принципи аналізу фактичного матеріалу тощо.

Ключові слова: ономастика, гідронімія, гідронім, мікрогідронім, топонім.